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County Employment and Wages in Mississippi – Second Quarter 2018

Employment decreased in Mississippi's two large counties from June 2017 to June 2018, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Large counties are defined as those with employment of 75,000 or greater as measured by 2017 annual average employment.) Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that Harrison and Hinds Counties each had an employment decline of 0.5 percent during the 12-month period. (See table 1.)

Nationally, employment rose 1.5 percent from June 2017 to June 2018 as 309 of the 349 largest U.S. counties gained jobs. Midland, TX, had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment, with a gain of 11.6 percent. McLean, IL, had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment, with a loss of 2.0 percent.

Among Mississippi's two largest counties, employment was higher in Hinds (120,500) in June 2018. Together, Hinds and Harrison Counties accounted for 18.3 percent of total employment within the state. Nationwide, the 349 largest counties made up 72.9 percent of total U.S. employment, which stood at 147.4 million in June 2018.

From the second quarter of 2017 to the second quarter of 2018, the average weekly wages in Harrison County was up 2.2 percent, the larger increase among the two large counties in Mississippi. (See table 1.) Hinds County had the higher average weekly wage at \$865. Nationally, the average weekly wage was \$1,055, a 3.4-percent increase over the year.

Employment and wage levels (but not over-the-year changes) are also available for the 80 counties in Mississippi with employment below 75,000. Average weekly wages in these counties ranged from \$1,201 to \$460. (See table 2.)

Large county wage changes

Harrison and Hinds Counties' average weekly wages rose 2.2 and 2.1 percent, respectively, from the second quarter of 2017 to the second quarter of 2018. Harrison (253rd) and Hinds (261st) were in the bottom third of the national ranking for large county wage growth. (See table 1.)

Nationally, 340 of the 349 largest counties had over-the-year increases in average weekly wages in the second quarter of 2018. Marin, CA, had the largest over-the-year wage gain at 11.7 percent, followed by Lake, IL, and King, WA (9.3 percent each).

Of the 349 largest U.S. counties, 8 had over-the-year decreases in average weekly wages. New Hanover, NC, had the largest decrease in average weekly wages (-6.4 percent), followed by Spartanburg, SC (-2.9 percent) and Morris, NJ (-2.4 percent).

Large county average weekly wages

Average weekly wages in Hinds County (\$865) and Harrison County (\$734) were below the U.S. average of \$1,055 and placed in the bottom quarter of the national ranking in the second quarter of 2018. (See table 1.)

Nationwide, average weekly wages were higher than the U.S. average in 94 of the 349 largest counties. Santa Clara, CA, was the highest-paid large county with an average weekly wage of \$2,573. San Mateo, CA, was second with an average weekly wage of \$2,357, followed by San Francisco, CA (\$2,083).

Among the largest U.S. counties, 255 reported average weekly wages below the national average in the second quarter of 2018. Horry, SC (\$625) had the lowest weekly wage, followed by Cameron, TX (\$642) and Hidalgo, TX (\$645).

Average weekly wages in Mississippi's smaller counties

Among the 80 smaller counties in Mississippi with employment below 75,000, Claiborne (\$1,201) was the only county with an average weekly wage above the national average of \$1,055. Issaquena County had the lowest weekly wage in the state, averaging \$460 in the second quarter of 2018. (See table 2.)

When all 82 counties in Mississippi were considered, 10 had average weekly wages below \$599, 44 had wages from \$600 to \$699, 20 had wages from \$700 to \$799, and 8 had wages \$800 or higher. (See chart 1.)

Additional statistics and other information

QCEW data for states have been included in this release in table 3. For additional information about quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit www.bls.gov/cew.

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2017 edition of this publication contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2018 version of the national news release. Tables and additional content from Employment and Wages Annual Averages 2017 are now available online at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn17.htm. The 2018 edition of Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online will be available in September 2019.

The County Employment and Wages release for third quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, February 20, 2019. The County Employment and Wages full data update for third quarter 2018 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, March 6, 2019.

New BLS Local Data iPhone App Includes QCEW Data

BLS has partnered with the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the Chief Information Officer to develop a new mobile app for iPhones. The BLS Local Data app is ideal for customers, such as jobseekers and economic and workforce development professionals, who want to know more about local labor markets. For more information, please go to: https://blogs.bls.gov/blog/2018/10/18/new-bls-local-data-app-now-available/

Technical Note

Average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels of those covered by UI programs. The result is then divided by 13, the number of weeks in a quarter. It is to be noted, therefore, that over-the-year wage changes for geographic areas may reflect shifts in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and such other factors as hours of work. Thus, wages may vary among counties, metropolitan areas, or states for reasons other than changes in the average wage level. Data for all states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and the nation are available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cew/; however, data in QCEW press releases have been revised and may not match the data contained on the Bureau's Web site.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records reflecting the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes.

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states as well as from the data presented on the BLS Web site. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt, review and editing of UI data over time. On the other hand, differences between data in this release and the data found on the BLS Web site are the result of adjustments made to improve over-the-year comparisons. Specifically, these adjustments account for administrative (noneconomic) changes such as a correction to a previously reported location or industry classification. Adjusting for these administrative changes allows users to more accurately assess changes of an economic nature (such as a firm moving from one county to another or changing its primary economic activity) over a 12-month period. Currently, adjusted data are available only from BLS press releases.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Covered employment and wages in the United States and the 2 largest counties in Mississippi, second quarter 2018

Area	Employment			Average weekly wage (1)				
	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18 ⁽²⁾	National ranking by percent change ⁽³⁾	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level (3)	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18 ⁽²⁾	National ranking by percent change ⁽³⁾	
United States (4)	147,431.2	1.5		\$1,055		3.4		
Mississippi	1,130.7	0.2		752	51	2.7	38	
Harrison, Miss.	86.4	-0.5	335	734	342	2.2	253	
Hinds, Miss	120.5	-0.5	335	865	274	2.1	261	

Footnotes:

- (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
- (2) Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications.
- (3) Ranking does not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.
- (4) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Mississippi, second quarter 2018

Area	Employment June 2018	Average Weekly Wage(1)
ited States(2)	147,431,154	\$1,05
Mississippi	1,130,719	75
Adams	10,759	66
Alcorn	14,054	67
Amite	1,720	69
Attala	4,583	6
Benton	945	68
Bolivar	10,992	68
Calhoun		59
Carroll	1,168	59
Chickasaw	·	6
Choctaw		7
Claiborne		1,2
Clarke	2,936	6
Clay		7
Coahoma		6
Copiah		6
Covington	· 1	6
De Soto	· 1	6
Forrest		7
Franklin	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	7
George		6
Greene	· 1	6
Grenada	10,599	6
Hancock	13,401	g
Harrison		7
Hinds	120,538	8
Holmes		6
Humphreys		5
Issaquena	212	4
Itawamba	6,107	6
Jackson	49,050	g
Jasper		7
Jefferson		6
Jefferson Davis	·	6
Jones	27.143	7
Kemper		Ş
Lafayette	1	7
Lamar	· 1	6
Lauderdale		6
Lawrence	· 1	7
Leake	· 1	5
Lee	· 1	7
Leflore	, , , , ,	6
Lincoln	· 1	7
Lowndes	· 1	7
Madison	54,795	8
Marion		6
Marshall	7,138	7
Monroe	9,599	7
Montgomery		5
Neshoba		6
Newton		6
Noxubee		6
Oktibbeha		7
Panola		6

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Mississippi, second quarter 2018 - Continued

Area	Employment June 2018	Average Weekly Wage(1)		
Pearl River	10,309	642		
Perry	2,147	776		
Pike	14,849	615		
Pontotoc	12,378	676		
Prentiss	7,410	629		
Quitman	938	627		
Rankin	62,943	764		
Scott	14,049	640		
Sharkey	1,211	537		
Simpson	7,086	528		
Smith	2,760	732		
Stone	4,344	652		
Sunflower	8,366	604		
Tallahatchie	2,785	631		
Tate	5,548	644		
Tippah	6,573	643		
Tishomingo	6,341	631		
Tunica	8,100	627		
Union	11,105	829		
Walthall	2,434	560		
Warren	19,634	833		
Washington	16,830	638		
Wayne	4,979	690		
Webster	2,001	653		
Wilkinson	1,652	587		
Winston	5,122	700		
Yalobusha	2,891	697		
Yazoo	6,398	734		

Footnotes

NOTE: Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

⁽¹⁾ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁽²⁾ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Table 3. Covered employment and wages by state, second quarter 2018

						
State	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18	National ranking by percent change
United States (2)	. 147,431.2	1.5	\$1,055		3.4	_
Alabama	. 1,969.9	1.2	882	37	2.8	35
Alaska	335.8	-0.9	1,043	15	3.7	ç
Arizona	. 2,770.8	2.6	973	23	3.3	19
Arkansas	1,214.6	0.7	824	47	1.7	47
California	1	1.9	1,265	4	4.6	3
Colorado		2.4	1,075	10	3.2	2
Connecticut	1	0.3	1,218	5	0.1	50
Delaware	1	1.3	1,023	17	1.4	49
District of Columbia		1.3	1,713	1	2.6	39
Florida		2.1	931	28	2.9	32
Georgia	1	2.0	979	22	2.3	43
Hawaii	1	0.5	956	24	2.5	4′
Idaho	1	3.1	794	50	3.8	4 (
Illinois		0.8	1,097	9	3.4	14
	1		·	_		
Indiana	1	1.1	883	36	2.8	35
lowa	1	0.8	880	39	3.3	19
Kansas	1	1.0	879	40	3.4	14
Kentucky	1	0.9	882	37	2.3	43
Louisiana	1		901	33	3.7	
Maine		1.0	843	45	3.6	11
Maryland		0.7	1,141	8	3.4	14
Massachusetts	1 '	1.0	1,322	2	3.5	12
Michigan	1	1.3	997	20	2.9	32
Minnesota	. 2,925.6	0.8	1,072	12	3.3	19
Mississippi	. 1,130.7	0.2	752	51	2.7	38
Missouri	. 2,829.0	0.5	924	30	3.9	7
Montana	. 478.7	1.1	817	48	2.5	4
Nebraska	. 990.8	0.6	859	43	3.1	29
Nevada	. 1,372.4	3.1	931	28	3.3	19
New Hampshire	. 670.8	0.8	1,049	14	3.3	19
New Jersey	. 4,157.0	0.9	1,201	7	2.3	43
New Mexico	. 823.6	1.0	852	44	3.5	12
New York	. 9,579.2	1.7	1,297	3	4.5	2
North Carolina	. 4,450.2	2.2	933	25	3.3	19
North Dakota	. 426.1	0.8	986	21	3.4	14
Ohio	. 5,461.3	0.7	933	25	2.3	43
Oklahoma	. 1,606.4	1.2	875	41	3.2	27
Oregon	. 1,947.3	1.5	999	18	3.3	19
Pennsylvania	5,924.9	1.1	1,031	16	3.1	29
Rhode Island	1	0.7	998	19	1.7	47
South Carolina		3.4	833	46	0.0	5
South Dakota	1	0.9	807	49	2.8	35
Tennessee	1	1.6	932	27	2.9	32
Texas	1		1,062	13	3.4	14
Utah	1	3.4	899	35	4.3	,- ;
Vermont	1	-0.8	907	31	4.3	į
Virginia		1.3	1,073	11	2.6	39
	1	2.7	·	5	6.9	
Washington	1		1,218			
West Virginia		1.6	868	42	4.8	10
Wisconsin	1		904	32	3.3	19
Wyoming Puerto Rico		0.5	901 543	(3)	3.0 5.2	3.

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Covered employment and wages by state, second quarter 2018 - Continued

	Employment		Average weekly wage (1)				
State	June 2018 (thousands)	Percent change, June 2017-18	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, second quarter 2017-18	National ranking by percent change	
Virgin Islands	33.4	-14.4	838	(3)	12.8	(3)	

Footnotes

- (1) Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.
- (2) Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.
- (3) Data not included in the national ranking.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 1. Average weekly wages by county in Mississippi, second quarter 2018

